Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1827. [NO. 150.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. •80

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton vs. Pascal Collins and James Bryant & wife Susannah. } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them exparte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.

ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

6t50—pr. adv. $2 62½

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE

OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, *late Minister of the Gospel.*

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with *the mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, *Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.*

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

13*th March*, 1827.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46tf

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson vs. Jas. Harbin. } Or. Att.—James Campbell summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, replevy and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

6t51—pr. adv. $2 50.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.—Take 2 ounces best Lima Bark, 1 table spoonful Volatile Salt, Ammoniac or smelling salts; 100 drops Laudanum; half pint Brandy, and put the same into a Porter bottle, and fill it up with water, "when taken to be well shaken."

Commence by cleansing the stomach with Calomel and Jalap, or Calomel and salts. A dose for an adult is two table spoonful every two hours, during the intermission of fever, and before the chill comes on; six doses ought to be taken, if you have to commence at midnight. A few doses ought to be taken occasionally for a few days after the patient has got well. The great charm in this medicine appears to arise from *volatile salts*, for which the "cream of tartar" is no substitute. Bark is frequently known to bring on a return of fever; with this mixture—never.

The Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, who has long made the subject his study, appears to have discovered a certain cure. It consists of blowing alum powder into the throat of the child by means of an instrument which M. Bretonneau has invented for the purpose. In some cases, two or three repetitions of this treatment are sufficient; in others, five or six are necessary. Numerous children, who were rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic and and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

Lit. Gazette.

Great Mowing.—A man in Hampshire county, Mass. mowed, in one minute, a swath 115 feet in length, and 8 in breadth, making 920 square feet. Another man mowed 892 square feet in the same time. Mowing matches have become fashionable among the agriculturalists, and premiums are awarded to the successful competitors for rural honors.

William Porter, of Hadley, Mass. lately harvested 4½ acres of winter wheat, which has yielded at the rate of 26½ bushels per acre, or 120 bushels in all. Linus and Dorus Graves, of the same town, had forty acres of Rye in one field, which was so stout and thick that the reaping of ¼ of an acre was considered a day's work. It is estimated that the average produce will be about 35 bushels to the acre.

Indian Affairs.—Accounts from Green Bay state, that between 2000 and 3000 Indians had met Gov. Cass at the treaty-ground, among them some of the Winnebagoes, who were rather disposed to peace, notwithstanding their late acts of hostility. Governor Cass had some "talks" with them, and advised them to walk in "smooth paths;" but plainly intimated, that if they were tired of peace, their Great Father the President would readily accommodate them with a war-play. It was believed they would determine on peace.

The Greensburg (Pennsylvania) Gazette, a zealous Jackson Paper, admits that Mr. Buchanan contradicts the Hero, and adds:—"We "never believed this corrupt bargain to have "taken place; and we were always of the opin-"ion, that the less there was said about it, the "better it would have been."

Mode of Expression.—The editor *pro. tem.* of the Chambersburg Republican, in admonishing political correspondents to have patience to wait till the editor himself shall return from a visit, says—'It will not take them long to wait two weeks.' Perhaps it will not there—but in this city, it takes fourteen days to wait the shortest two weeks that ever passed.

U. S. Gazette.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. II.

We have been accustomed to consider Canals as the cheapest means of communication and conveyance through the interior of a country. At present an opinion is pretty well established by experience in Great Britain and our own country, where trial has been made in the greatest extent and perfection, that the Railroad is on many accounts superior, and ought to be preferred. The evidence now within our power is fortunately so full and conclusive, that to have our doubts removed, we need only to examine it for ourselves. After the failures and disappointments which N. Carolina has suffered in her past efforts, we shall at least have learned the valuable lesson, to inquire faithfully and arrive at a full knowledge, before an application of the public funds. By a small expenditure properly directed in the employment of an Engineer, such as may be easily had in the United States, before commencing a public work, every thing relating to it may be estimated and fully ascertained to the satisfaction of all. This is the mode of doing such business, now practiced in other States and other parts of the world, where works of this kind are carried on. Such men as Judge Wright, James Geddes, and many others who have been long proved to possess practical skill and integrity in their profession as Civil Engineers, are at any time attainable upon proper inquiry, and a reasonable compensation for their services. Nor should a single step be taken in commencing any work, until it is completely determined what are the terms, what are the means, and what are the advantages. We have had enough of precipitation, of unqualified undertakers, of schemes heedlessly commenced and then deserted in a half finished state, and altogether enough of wasted supplies. This unfortunate mode of prosecuting plans of public improvement is rarely if ever witnessed in other countries, and there is not the least necessity for it here.

In the remarks now to be made, the object is to show in what respects Railroads are preferable to Canals.

1. It is obvious that in determining the course of a canal, we must be continually hampered by the necessity of carrying it where there will be at all times a sure and sufficient supply of water. This occasions the meandering of canals along the banks of rivers, and leading them to intersect streams at proper places, so that their length is extended far more than would be necessary, could this circumstance, so essential to *them*, be wholly set aside. It is not possible to give any general rule for determining the proportion of the whole line of a canal, necessarily lost with a view to securing the proper quantity of water. It must differ according to the circumstances of every case. Perhaps, however, it would not be extravagant to say, with regard to canals of much extent, that at least one-fourth, if not one-third, is likely to be added by this single object. It was estimated by the United States Engineers, that a canal from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, to pass by Washington to Baltimore, must be three hundred and ninety miles in length. By the same report, a Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio, need not be more than two hundred and fifty miles. In this instance the Railway is only five-eighths of the Canal in length. In this instance of 390 miles by a Canal, one hundred and forty miles are saved by resorting to the Railroad. An exactly similar difference will evidently not apply in other examples, but this is one to show what an excess in length, and consequently of expense, is sometimes incurred by a Canal on account of water, beyond what is necessary to a Railroad. Let us remember too, that such a difference has its effects, not only in the first construction and expense of a Canal, but in all travelling and transportation upon it, and in the maintenance of it in repair through all future time.* It ought not to be omitted also, that when the repairing of a Canal becomes necessary, it is far more difficult, expensive, and interrupting to business, than that of a Railroad.

*See "Proceedings of sundry Citizens of Baltimore convened," &c.

2. It is proved by experience, that upon an average of one mile with another, a Railroad is less costly in its construction than a Canal. It is found in England, and there is reason to believe that it will apply no less in this country, that the expense of making a Canal is two or three times that of a Railroad. The excavation, or removal of earth or rocks for the former, is much greater than for the latter. The iron necessary is far less costly than we are apt to suppose, as will appear when something further shall be said upon the materials of public works, and the expense attending them. And let it be considered that a lock cannot be properly completed of substantial and durable materials for less than eight or ten thousand dollars, while the means of passing from one level to another by inclined planes, or otherwise on a Railroad, are easily provided, in comparison with locks.

3. At least as large a burden, or as many tons can be transported in the same time, and by the same force, upon a Railroad as upon a Canal. On this as well as every other article of this enumeration of advantages in favor of the Railroad, evidence will hereafter be given to the satisfaction of every man who would ingenuously and diligently inquire into this most important and interesting subject. It has been common to remark, and it has been until lately received as a maxim, that conveyance by water must always be less expensive than conveyance by land. This did continue true, till by the perfection now attained in the construction of roads and carriages, it is no longer correct in a comparison of Railroads and Canals. Let it be considered, that by firmness and solidity of construction in Railroads, burden to any amount may be carried upon them without damage to the road, and by the evenness and level of the iron rails, and the smoothness and perfection of make in the iron wheels that run upon them, there comes to be less resistance from friction to the carriage, than from the water of the Canal to the boat that passes through it.—From these two circumstances together, it must result, that the same horse power will be able to carry even more upon a Railroad, than upon a Canal. It is entreated of the reader not to imagine that this is romancing, or that it is said to answer a purpose. The correct comparison of advantages between these methods of transportation for produce and merchandize, and the evidence to satisfy our minds, if they be not already satisfied, will be more fully presented hereafter.

4. The expense consequent upon Canals, and forever attending them, in repairing and keeping them in good condition, and in the erection and maintenance of bridges over them, is greater than any such expense necessary to Railroads. When a Canal is made through a country, means must be provided at convenient distances for crossing them, to prevent the communication between one part of a farm or neighborhood from being cut off from another. This brings on a multitude of contracts between the public and the owners of lands along the line of a canal, for making and keeping up bridges through all future time. And if there be any road crossing the site of the Canal, a bridge must be maintained at the public expense forever, that the highways may not be interrupted. This expense of bridges must continue to be levied in perpetuity by tolls upon the Canal, and thro' all time act as a burden upon the transportation of goods. In regard to Railways these difficulties almost entirely vanish. Men and horses can cross them any where without injury, and all that is necessary for the crossing of wheels is a piece of timber let into the ground along the side of the iron rail, and high enough to prevent the wheels in passing over it from touching the rail before it descends upon some little stone pavement laid down upon the other side. In this manner provision is made for any road on which waggons or carriages cross a railway. I am not aware that the bridges over the great western canal of New York have ever been numbered; but after having passed with personal observation from one end of that Canal to the other, it is conjectured that in the whole distance of three hundred and sixty three miles, the number of bridges is not less than four hundred. In stating this, it is thought likely to fall short of the reality rather than to exceed it. In these circumstances convincing evidence must appear, that the maintenance, and repairs, and attendant expenses of Canals must always be greater than are requisite for a Railway.

5. It is much to be apprehended that Canals may render unhealthy the parts of the country along their route. The motion of water in a Canal, if there be any, is exceedingly slow, so as to approach stagnation. This is especially the case in long levels, unless the Canal be made with such ascent as to occasion a current,

which, for convenience of navigation, is admitted as little as possible. Even the original rapidity of rivers, where the water is sometimes dashed by falls and agitated by rapids, does not prevent them from producing disease at certain seasons, along their banks and in their vicinity. This effect may be experienced even in northern latitudes, but it is especially to be dreaded and deprecated in a southern climate like ours. No such consequence threatens the inhabitant or the traveller upon a rail road. It is a primary object in pursuing the line of such a structure, to shun as much as possible the intersection of marshes and streams of water.

6. Another circumstance suggested by the peculiar nature of our southern country, gives an advantage to Railroads in comparison with Canals. All our principal rivers originate in the mountains near the western extremity of the state, and have their channels, considered generally, nearly parallel one to another. Hence the land between these rivers, lies in ridges, from the western extremities of the state towards the ocean. These ridges often form long levels, without much interruption by streams or vallies. It is upon such ridges, that it is well known some of our best roads are formed. A Railroad laid off by a skilful and practical engineer with reference to this form of our country, would, in all probability, have greater advantages for so long a line as 250 or 300 miles, than nature has bestowed on most other parts of the world. Were a Canal attempted from the same distance in the interior, the long summers of our southern latitude, drying up all our smaller streams, and rendering very precarious, supplies of water even from the larger tributaries, would make it necessary for such a Canal, that it might be fed with certainty, to confine its course to the margin of some main river. Thus it would be perpetually intersecting the deep ravines which occur at small distances along the banks of a principal river. The consequences must be, numerous and large embankments, deep cuttings, bridges or aqueducts, rocky excavations, locks and culverts, all of which are occasions of the heaviest expenses in the completion of Canals. A Railroad along extensive ridges, generally tending towards the point of destination, must be attended with signal advantages in escaping most of these enbarrassing obstructions.

7. It is now ascertained that Railways may be constructed with all the necessary strength and firmness, out of wood, at a cost little more than half of that which must be incurred in making them of iron. If this be true in the northern part our country, it must be eminently so of our own state. The lasting and substantial pine abounding in our low country, and the no less solid oak of the western part, would leave us nothing to desire in compactness, durability, and cheapness of materials. The work too, would be of a sort that could be executed by our own people, under the direction of an Engineer, as well as by any that could be found in other countries. It is computed that the interest of the money which must be paid for the iron more than for the wooden Railway, is more than sufficient to defray the expense of renewing it, at the time when it shall become necessary. The consequence must be that the latter is the cheaper of the two in the end, and it requires far less funds for its first accomplishment.

It has appeared then, from the whole comparison here made, that for many reasons Railways are preferable to Canals.

1. Canals must generally be much longer than Railways, between the same extreme points. 2. A mile of Railway, even if it be of iron, is less costly than a mile of Canal. 3. As large burdens can be transported with a given power in a given time, upon the one as upon the other. 4. The perennial, that is, the continual expense of maintaining a Canal with bridges and repairs is greater than that which is incident to a Railroad. 5. Canals, especially in a southern climate, may well be dreaded as sources of disease. 6. The face of our State, the parallel courses of our rivers, and the continuous ridges between them, are peculiarly favorable to the Railroad. 7. Railways of wood are scarcely more than half as expensive as those of iron. Their inferior cost then, compared with that of canals, must give them greatly the preference to an economical people, contemplating some method of removing their difficulties of commercial intercourse among themselves, and with other parts of the world. CARLTON.

Sept. 8, 1827.

Extravagance rebuked.—In a dramatic piece lately published, old General Dorlon is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry—"she is an angel," says the General. "I don't want an angel—I should not know what to do with an angel," is the reply of the single hearted Adjutant.—"She is all sweetness," rejoins the General: "So is a beehive (answers Vincent) but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

Steam-Boats now carry passengers from New York to Albany for $1 50, and some of the Tow-Boats for $1.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

PISCATAWAY, SEPT. 4, 1827.

Gentlemen:—In an article of the Intelligencer of the 1st inst. under the head of the Cumberland, Md. Advocate of August 25th, I am made to say, "the charge made against Gen. WASHINGTON (I presume of issuing the order to shoot men and cut their heads off without trial) is false," I never pronounced it to be false, but I never heard of such an order by him; and the order under which Lt. REED shot a man, and cut his head off, was, to my knowledge, given by Major HARRY LEE.—I heard it given verbally, and it might have been written also. And what impresses it on my mind, as being an order of Major LEE's, and not of Gen. WASHINGTON, is, that I believe Major LEE was either severely censured, or arrested for the act. In seeking to justify Gen. Jackson in his cruel acts and orders, a comparison is called for with Gen. WASHINGTON's conduct in the Revolutionary war. But, sirs, with a candid mind and fair investigation, there can be no likeness. The times of the Revolution were perilous and important in the highest degree. Our liberties, and every thing dear to us, were all at stake. The war in which Gen. JACKSON commanded, before the British invasion of Louisiana, was against a few dirty *Indian Savages*, at a corner of the U. States, to which any force could easily be brought. If Gen. WASHINGTON ordered men's lives to be taken in so prompt a manner, it was for desertion to the enemy. Gen. JACKSON's order for execution was for militia men claiming their right of going home when their term of service expired.

If you think proper to rectify the mistake, you will please do it in better language than mine, keeping in view the substance. You know I cannot write fit for the public. Very respectfully, yours,

WM. D BEALL.

[We have published Col. BEALL's letter as it came to our hands, leaving the public to decide whether or not this veteran of the Revolution can or cannot "write fit for the public eye."]—*Editors.*

[From the N. Y. National Advocate.]

PROTECTING DUTIES.

The following is from the New-York Evening Post:

"If any truth on earth is self-evident, it is that the duty is a part of the cost."

The above proposition is illustrated in the same paper as follows:

"If then coarse cloths could be sold without this portion of expense, for one dollar per yard, and 100 per cent. duty is then imposed, we should suppose even Mr. Niles might understand that this same cloth could not be sold for less than two dollars."

If the above self-evident truth will apply to coarse woollen cloths, why will it not apply to other manufactured articles? Take, for instance, coarse cottons, the uniform qualities of which will enable us to compare prices with sufficient accuracy.

At the time the minimum duty of about 6¼ cents per yard was imposed on plain coarse cottons, they cost 21 cents per yard. If there is no mistake in the self-evident truth assumed by the Post, the price of cottons would have risen to 27¼ cents—but did they rise to that price? Have they not, on the contrary, gradually declined in price from that time to the present period? Can they not now be bought for less than 10 cents per yard? If so, what becomes of this self-evident position?

Again, when cut nails cost from 12 to 15 cents per lb. a duty was imposed of 5 cents per lb.—Did the price advance to 17 or 20 cents per lb.? Did not the cost of the article decline?

They can now be bought for from 6 to 7 cents per lb. It must be, therefore, there is a new species of "self-evident truth" discovered.

We are at the same time told, figures are deceptive when applied to political economy—are facts also to be discarded? Logic, and I fear common sense, must share the same fate, or the Union be dissolved. We call this an enlightened age of the world—and we really believe we are the most enlightened people in this enlightened world; and yet, those most distinguished among the most enlightened, if their story is to be believed, and who deal out written instructions daily by the column, and even by the sheet, attempt to palm on us such self-evident truths as the above.

Are these things necessary for the support of Gen. Jackson? Must truth, reason, facts, logic, common sense, and the constitution, all be demolished, to promote the election of this man?

POPULUS.

If adventurous assertion can make a President, Gen. Jackson is likely to succeed—for never has this quality been exemplified in so eminent a degree as by his supporters. A superb specimen of it is exhibited in last evening's Post, in what purports to be a table (derived from so unquestionable and pure a source as the Washington Telegraph) of the strength of parties in the next House of Representatives—the accuracy of which table is vouched for by the Post. We will not waste a word in argument upon such a palpable absurdity as this table, but illustrate it, and the caution of its endorser here, by one example. The New-York delegation is put down 24 for Jackson, 10 for Adams, when it is as certain as any thing contingent and future can be, that a majority of the delegation are in favour of the administration, and that of those not absolutely in its favor, *four* at least stand uncommitted for Gen. Jackson. From the accuracy of this one statement, some estimate may be formed of the dependence to be placed on the rest. The truth is, however, that the Jackson partizans being raised from the lowest despondency by what they deem a partial success in Kentucky, are desirous to make the most of that occurrence, and by loud boasting, and confident bearing, to alarm the timid and determine the wavering into an union with them. Let them cry aloud and spare not—they cannot affect the result which every day's investigation renders more certain in favor of Mr. Adams.—[*N. Y. American.*

Intelligence.

Important from South America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence, received at the Norfolk Beacon News-Room, per schr. Monroe, dated "LAGUIRA, 22d Aug. 1827.

"This department since the departure of Bolivar, on the 6th of last month, for Bogota, via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet; yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the Constitution in calming the disturbances of Venezuela.

We have news up to the 10th July from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and there is every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the Constitution. Bolivar, from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdanita from Maracaibo at Cucuta, with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a disposition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the Constitution and establish a Government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of states upon the principle of the United States.

The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavor, if an open rupture should not previously take place, to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the Liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect had been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so it is confined to diplomatic circles. Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controling influence on the Main, and the position of her Island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacoa, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvass upon these seas."

NEW DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

The following singular fact is related by Mr. Ashmun, Colonial Agent at Liberia, in a recent communication received at Washington City:

"An excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to the discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey. The particulars of both I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance.—In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within 50 leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of lands are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants: where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a People as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be their "*desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce by concealing the* SOURCES *of their gains.*" It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the Inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the Colony. As a large proportion of the exports from the Colony are, at present, from these interior regions, it is believed, that opening a free passage will double the amount. Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object, by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes; and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

From the National Gazette.

MR. CANNING.

The New York Evening Post appears to be displeased with us for the sentiments which we ventured to utter some days ago, respecting Mr. Canning; and it is probable that the editor of the other *American* New York paper, the *Statesman*, who dressed it in mourning, on the occasion of the British politican's death, is still more dissatisfied with our temerity. The Post appeals to the sentiments and proceedings of England, with regard to the unhappy occurrences; as if we were not entitled, on this side of the Atlantic, to judge for ourselves on such subjects, and should at once yield, without any resistance, to the torrent of panegyric which may be rolled from the British presses when a favorite political leader descends into the grave. But we act upon quite a different theory. If we have studied the character and conduct of the defunct, with opportunities and materials nearly as good as those which his countrymen possessed, we do not hesitate to decide by our own lights. Moreover, we know that, immediately on the demise of an eminent and powerful public man, a vast haze of eulogy arises, and envelops his name, in his own land, and may well reach another, using the same language, so as to cloud the vision of the thoughtless or ignorant, and the common admirers of shining parts and brilliant reputation. The atmosphere, indeed, gradually clears, and when, what we may call the evaporation of flattery, sympathy or regret ceases, History employs her discernment in ascertaining, and her pencil in delineating the good and the evil in qualities and actions.

As to such a statesman as the late British premier, we enquire or reflect, before we pronounce upon the degree in which Americans should lament him in that capacity what the cause of free lom generally owed to him, and what were his dispositions and plans in reference to *our own country*. It happened to us to hear all his best speeches during three sessions of Parliament, when all his faculties were in their utmost energy and lustre; and we have, for at least seventeen years past, constantly read the reports of the debates in that body, and the public annals of Great Britain during the same period. Thus, so far as our humble powers go, we may decide primarily upon his titles to the admiration of *mankind* and the regrets of *America*. We need not repeat, like parrots, the descant, however loud and diffusive, raised to his memory in England, where so many have been prompted to join the chorus by feelings and interests and opinions which are foreign to us as citizens of this republic. We enjoyed deeply his fine declamation, his ready wit, his felicitous humour, and his spirited bearing, in the House of Commons; we have derived as much pleasure as any reader from his early *jeux d'esprit*, and the eloquent parts of his printed speeches; we acknowledge that he spouted admirably, wrote elegantly, joked irresistibly, and passed an exemplarary private life:—But we contend that as a politician he was an adventurer, who first attached himself, from calculation, to the strongest side in the British party divisions;—that he continued until within a year or two of his death, to be the sturdiest advocate of the Tory system of administration;—that the *constitutionalists* of Italy, Spain and Portugal were never assisted, but on the contrary, have universally believed themselves betrayed, by the British cabinets to which he belonged;—that he directly discountenanced or stigmatized their struggles;—that he expressly disclaimed any motive of action, other than the advancement of British interests, in establishing friendly relations with the new Spanish American States;—that he strenuously opposed every plan or idea of political reform for Great Britain, except *Catholic Emancipation*, to which he never made and never would have made any sacrifice beyond a florid speech;—and that he indulged himself in the House of Commons and in official papers in the keenest sarcasms against these United States. Let the debates in Parliament and the public documents be consulted, and abundant proof will be found of all that we here allege. We rest upon text, facts, the unanswered statements of the Whigs whom he branded and cuffed unmercifully for a long series of years, and finally courted only because their succour was indispensable against the enmity of some of his jealous and more inveterate Tory colleagues.

The genius of Canning was doubtless bright and exalted; he could philosophize as a political speaker; he could reason with much force and ingenuity in party controversies in the Commons; he was a highly gifted and cultivated rhetorician, and a poignant, classical writer. Yet he was inferior to Pitt in depth, solidity and efficiency; to Fox, in cogent, rapid dialectics and immediate force of reputation; to Burke, in knowledge, wisdom, imagination, and moral principle; to Wyndham, in refined pleasantry, attic terseness and subtile anlaysis; and generally to Sheridan and Grattan in their respective excellences. He has left nothing behind him, at all equal, we might say, properly comparable, to the remains of either of those statesmen. We think that the late Lord Londonderry was quite as well informed in his sphere, and even a better manager of the House of Commons; and we are sure that he was more judicious in his diplomatic views and intercourse. The jests, taunts, boasts and tropes of Mr. Canning, levelled ultimately at the great powers of the European continent, served to exasperate and alienate those whose good will at least it was the interest of Great Britain to preserve, and whom Lord Londonderry contrived to render willingly ministerial to her schemes of ambition and cupidity. In alluding to the particular speech on Portuguese affairs, by which he specially affronted the Holy Alliance, we can scarcely regard it as a merit, that he published that speech so modified and mutilated as to be no longer the same in purport and effect. He deliberately retracted in writing what he had deliberately uttered in oral debate. At one moment, he was seen to brave and threaten the continental monarchies; at the next, to aim at counteracting the operation of his own ostentatious endeavors.

An opinion has been circulated that the death of Mr. Canning may remove some of the impediments which stood in the way of a commercial intercourse between this country and the Colonies of Great Britain. It is generally understood that the disposition of Lord Goderich, the new Premier, is more favorable to the United States than was that of his predecessor; and the suggestion has been thrown out that this would be a favorable moment to press the question upon the consideration of the British Government. We have an able and a vigilant minister at the Court of St. James: one who, to great experience, and an ample knowledge of the true interests of our country, unites a competent acquaintance with the precise sentiments of the present Administration. We cannot doubt that he will avail himself of every proper occasion to promote the principal objects of his mission; nor can it admit of a question that his instructions direct him to omit no opportunity which offers, to revive the subject, and to press it on the consideration of the English cabinet,

Nat. Journal.

From the various accounts which have been received, the probability is increased, that the government of the United States will find it necessary to employ force to bring back the Winnebago and Sioux Indians to a sense of justice and of the obligations by which they are bound to our country. This is much to be regretted; but there is a point beyond which the forbearance of the government cannot be exercised without injury to the safety and interests of those of our citizens who are in the vicinity of the insurgent tribes. It has been clearly ascertained, that the hostile movements commenced with the Indians, and were entirely unprovoked and unexpected. They committed outrage and murder on our citizens peacefully pursuing their vocations. They have refused to obey the demand of the United States Government, to surrender the perpetrators of these outrages; but, relying on their numbers and courage, they have prepared themselves for resistance. The consequences of this course, deplorable as they will be, can only therefore rest on themselves. We shall strike reluctantly, but the retributive blow must fall.

Nat. Journal.

This town [Providence R. I.] is now as distinguished for the manufacture of Jewelry as the State is for the manufacture of Cotton. The business is carried to great extent, and we are surpassed by no other place in the union except New York.—We have nineteen extensive Jeweller's shops, which give constant employment to over *three hundred* persons. The Jewelry manufactured yearly amounts to over *six hundred thousand dollars*. The business is not confined to any particular description of work, but generally to the setting of diamond and pearl; the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, filagree and variegated gold work, paste and all other kinds of Jewellers work, which is done in as great perfection as in Europe or any part of the United States. The nineteen shops pay annually something like *ten thousand dollars premium* on the gold by them manufactured, and supply many cities with the product of their labor.

Journal.

From the Patterson Intelligencer.

Prosperity of Patterson.—We have just been informed that the company recently incorporated at Petersburg, by the Legislature of Virginia, have contracted with Messrs. Godwin, Rodgers and Co. of this town, for a large quantity of machinery. It is an interesting fact, and highly creditable to this enterprising house, that the President of the company, on a tour from Petersburg to Boston, through the principal manufacturing districts, visited all the principal machine

shops, in company with an experienced manufacturer and machinist, employed in Massachusetts to superintend the establishment, who decided that the most perfect machinery could be obtained in this town.

Thus, we see the effects to be produced by the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. Thousands of dollars will be drawn from Virginia, and circulated here, to aid in the already rapid progress of our town to greatness; and by the successful operation of that manufactory, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be distributed among the poor of Petersburg, giving employment to capital, and a spur to industry, not previously known within the bounds of the "Ancient Dominion," who may yet be convinced of her error, and be induced to extend her aid in consummating our national independence, by the establishment of an "American System."

"Long Yarns." Mrs. ——, upwards of 60 years old, and two young women, in the same family, not two furlongs from our office, on the 10th inst. *spun* 28 skeins of woollen yarn, each skein containing 15 knots. Of this respectable day's work, Mrs. —— did 8 skeins, and the young women 10 skeins a piece.

In performing her task, (as a man of arithmetic assures us) the aged matron had to walk 43,200 steps, which, on calculation, are found to make about *twelve and a half miles.* Here, then, we have no small degree of industry in the feet, as well as the fingers—especially when it is considered that, in spinning, a stop is to be made at every third step, and that half the steps are to be taken backwards. Where, we ask, is the *young man*, who would undertake to travel twelve miles and a half in a day, one half the distance backwards, and stop on the way 14,400 times?

The young women, of course, had to travel a greater distance; but they are doubtless some 40 years younger than Mrs. ——, and find it a mere pastime

"To trip it as they go,
On the light fantastic toe."

At all events, we cannot do less than recommend them to the particular attention of those who are in pursuit of wives, as better calculated to make a man happy, than if they had spun a thousand miles of *street yarn.*

Berkshire American.

The National Intelligencer informs us that the Corporation of Washington has passed an act for creating a Stock, bearing an interest of four per centum per annum, irredeemable for thirty years, to an amount adequate to satisfy the judgment of the Supreme Court, in favor of Christian Clark, to pay the great prize of a hundred thousand dollars in Gillespie's Lottery. This act of submission to the decision of that Court is required by one of, perhaps, the hardest cases that ever occurred to any corporate body, and which, until the decision of that case by the Court of the last resort, was little anticipated.

Seneca Oil.—This mineral oil is found in abundance in the western states, and promises ere long to become a valuable article. At present no other use is made of it than as a medicine and that to a very limited extent. It is one, if not the principal, engredient of which British oil is composed; and is sometimes used by Veterinary Surgeons.—But it is believed, that one barrel of it would glut the American market for five years, for the purposes to which it is at present applied. When its properties and especially its abundance are considered, this fact will appear somewhat singular. It is a fact, that it is equally, if not more inflammable, than animal or vegetable oils, and when purified, which it may be by distillation, affords a very brilliant and pure flame. It readily dissolves *gum elastic*, and thus may be applied to a variety of useful purposes, such as rendering leather, cloth, &c. water proof. We have seen *boots* thus rendered water proof and can speak from our own knowledge of the effect: they not only kept out all moisture, and kept the feet unusually warm in cold weather, but were much more *lasting* than boots not thus prepared. The discovery, that Seneca oil would dissolve, or combine with gum elastic, was made by a gentleman of Baltimore.—Our attention, however, has been drawn to this subject at this time, by a writer in the Pittsburg Gazette, who recommends the *lighting of that city with Seneca oil.* This we conceive to be entirely practicable, and have no doubt that it will be more economical than the use of common lamp oil.—The writer alluded to thinks, that an abundance of it may be obtained in Pittsburg at *twenty-five cents a gallon*, if the demand shall make its collection an object.

Balt. Pat.

The Niagara Exhibition.—The vessel which was condemned to go over the Falls of the Niagara, on the 8th instant, was precipitated, after losing her masts, and being reduced to a mere hull, in passing the rapids, at about 3 o'clock that day. There were about 30,000 persons present on both shores. Goat Island was crowded. In her fall she was dashed in a thousand pieces. After being cut loose, two bears swam ashore, and were sold for 5 dollars a piece. There were also on board a buffalo, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat, and four geese. The dog also escaped to Gross Island, unhurt. The buffalo was seen to pass over the Falls, but was not visible afterwards. What became of the other animals is not known; except two of the geese and the cat, which were taken up, after passing the Falls, unhurt. Major Fraser obtained one goose, and an English gentleman purchased the other for two dollars. Not a cracker nor a glass of water could be obtained at the Hotels, after the exhibition. It is said that all parties were so delighted, that it is already proposed to get up something more splendid next year. By actual fathoming, the height of the Falls is ascertained to be 158 feet 4 inches.

Nat. Journal.

New Cotton.—Two wagon loads of new Cotton reached town yesterday—one was from the plantation of Nash Roach, Esq. in Barnwell district, addressed to his factors, John Robinson, Son & Co. and is held at 11¼ cents. These arrivals are the first of the new crop which has reached our city, and are considered to be of very fair quality.

Chas. Courier.

New Invention.—Mr. Daniel Gerrish of Dover, N. H. has invented and built a Mill whose power surpasses all other mills (says the editor of the Dover Gazette) that have ever come to our knowledge. The diameter of the mill stones is 14 inches. Its revolutions by the strength of one man which operates by a crank, is about 100 times a minute, and will devour almost every thing that is put into it. Its operation on corn is astonishing, a bushel may be ground sufficiently fine for horses in the time it can be made into meal by the common grist mill stones. It will grind roots into powder, marble chips of the size of an egg will not stop its speed, and plaster will yield to it with a very little strength of the operator. We understand the inventor is building a mill of one horse power to grind the corn and cob into meal. This mill has the power of producing good meal, whether the motion be slow or rapid, as it will regulate itself.

A gentleman of respectability who has recently returned from a visit to the counties of Upper Mississippi, states that a very large majority of the people in those counties are in favor of the present Administration. He says—we use his own words—that to speak with certainty, there are at least ten to one, and in Pike county particularly, they are almost unanimous. Notwithstanding the various assertions to the contrary, Missouri will give her voice for Mr. Adams.

Missouri Republican.

The Kentucky Reporter of the first instant furnishes a complete list of the members of both branches of the legislature of that state, from which it appears that there are in the Senate 21 members in favor of the Administration, and 17 in favor of Jackson. In the lower house there are 54 members for the Administration and 45 for Jackson.

FREDERICKSBURG, (VA.) SEPT. 11.

Convention in Virginia, against the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, *to the Presidency of the United States.*

A distinguished writer under the signature of "A Farmer" whose numbers have had a wide circulation through the public prints, has forcibly recommended meetings of the people forthwith throughout Virginia, to appoint delegates who shall assemble in the city of Richmond on Tuesday, the first day of January next, for the purpose of adopting measures in opposition to the election of Gen. Jackson as the next President. The able numbers of this writer are stamped with great political wisdom and sound patriotism.

The urgent propriety of the Convention which he recommends, has been for some time contemplated by many of the best men and patriots of the State in different sections of it. The time has come when the first movements to this important object should be made. The people of Spotsylvania county and of the town of Fredericksburg, who are opposed to the election of General Jackson, are therefore respectfully and earnestly invited to assemble in the Town Hall at Fredericksburg, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 29th inst. for the purpose of electing delegates to the aforesaid Convention.—*Many of their Fellow Citizens.*

In a letter from Columbia, which was shewn to us yesterday, it is stated, that at the late meeting in that place, it was roundly asserted by one of the speakers, that not one cent's worth of American Manufactures had as yet been exported from this country. What will those who were present at that meeting think of the political economist who made the assertion, when they learn from the Custom-House books of Baltimore, that *one million yards of Domestic Cotton Goods*, were exported from that place alone, to South America, in the space of a single week, the beginning of the present month.

Chas. Courier.

A Speculation.—Who wants 25,000 francs? A person in France, who has made a vow of Pilgrimage to Palestine, being out of health, advertises for a proxy, and offers the above sum. The journey must be performed on foot, and *barefoot, too*, and enter no hotel. If the advertiser's malady be the gout, and he cannot hire a substitute, he will be in a fine pickle.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1827.

Much ado about Nothing.—According to *very accurate* calculations in the combination papers, Mr. Adams is certain of obtaining only 51 votes at the next election, and at the most can receive but 74; while the balance will go to Gen. Jackson. If this be true, the General's friends have no excuse for their violence and clamor; they have only to remain quiet, and the people, at the appointed time, will elect Gen. Jackson, as a matter of course.—We expect, therefore, now the question is settled, and the General's election certain, in defiance of every contingency, that his friends will become quiet and peaceable citizens, discharge Duff Green, and leave the country to repose.

Dr. Cooper has attempted a vindication in the Charleston Mercury, of his *consistency* on the subject of supporting Manufactures, and encouraging their introduction into this country by protecting duties. This essay in the Mercury is correctly described by the editor of the Richmond Whig, as an awkward attempt to free himself from the charge of inconsistency, in *now* being the decided enemy of American manufactures. "We write in the spirit of candor," says the editor of the Whig, "when we say that his vindication is destitute of even plausibility. It is a feeble and sophistical effort to reconcile directly opposite opinions, expressed at different times, and in different climates, when it would have been more honest and manly to have acknowledged a change of sentiment at once, even though his motives for the change might have been justly suspected."

A gentleman in Robeson county writes to the editors of the Raleigh Register, that great excitement prevails there on the subject of the Presidency; but he confidently asserts that the Administration party number three for one. We have no doubt the Administration is strong in that quarter, notwithstanding the untiring exertions to render it unpopular.

Pennsylvania.—A large meeting of the friends of the Administration was held at Winchester, Chester county, (Penn.) on the 15th September. The meeting, says the Village Record, presented an exhibition of force and respectability, cheering to the friends, and wholly unexpected to the opponents, of Mr. Adams. We are confident, adds the same paper, that if the Democratic Republicans in other counties shall come forth with the zeal and strength of the party in Chester county, there cannot be a reasonable doubt, but that Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the confident assertions of General Jackson's friends, will give an electoral vote favorable to Mr. Adams. There has at no time been, in Pennsylvania, so clear a sky and so favorable a current, as at this hour. The friends of the Administration in this state, will be found to be a thousand, where they were only imagined to be a hundred.

In *Maryland*, we learn from a gentleman who has recently visited that state, as well as from the public papers, the cause of Gen. Jackson is declining; and the electoral vote of that state may be certainly calculated on for Mr. Adams.

From the Western Carolinian.

☞We have no desire to bandy *blackguardism* with the editor of the Charlotte paper, for it is an *inglorious* warfare to get into conflict with *such* an antagonist: If you *signally* vanquish him in the field of *argument, like* the Paddy's wife, he "won't *stay* whipp'd"—but, *termagant like*, will *pugnaciously* continue to "*argufy* the topic" as long as his *tongue* will do its office. He can afflict his readers, if he pleases, with such *intolerable* gibberish as encumbers the editorial columns of his paper of last week*; but *we* have a higher respect for the *taste* of ours, than to suppose they will relish such *mawkish* matter.☜

*The Journal of the 18th.

De Witt Clinton—New-York.—It is stated in a letter from a gentleman in Albany, says the New York American, that Mr. Van Buren has publicly declared that De Witt Clinton is to run as Vice-President on the Jackson ticket, and that he had consented to be considered a candidate for that office.

Kentucky Election.—A Louisville paper of the 28th ult. speaks of the probability of the election in the District lately represented by F. Johnson, being contested, and states, in addition, that, "a list of "about *two hundred and fifty* voters from "Tennessee, who had voted for Mr. "Yancey, had been ascertained by ex-"amination along the state line." Mr. Yancey's majority over Mr. Johnson, including these alleged Tennessee votes, was only ninety-nine.

Rufus M'Intire has been elected to the 20th Congress, from York District, Maine. He was opposed by Mr. Holmes, late of the Senate. The votes were, for M'Intire, 2,169—Holmes, 1,664.

It is said from Nashville, that General Eaton is to furnish forthwith a statement of what passed between him and Mr. Buchanan, in relation to Mr. B.'s visit to General Jackson; that letters are to be produced, conversations attested, &c. on the same subject.

FEVERS.—We regret to state that many of the inhabitants of this place & vicinity are suffering under the debilitating effects of bilious fevers, some of which appear under the typhus character, and often terminate fatally in a few days—within a week, two of the white and two of the black population of this place, have been consigned to premature graves. We understand that it is also very sickly in the adjoining counties.

Tarboro' Free Press.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the members who represented Lincoln County in the Senate and House of Commons in the last General Assembly of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen: I again take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of another private act of Assembly, which relates to Lincoln and a few other counties, which is entitled "an act to repeal an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1820, entitled an act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, in certain cases, so far as respects the counties named in this act."

The act of 1820 directed the County Courts to order the County Trustee to pay the fees of Constables, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, in state cases, where the defendants were found not guilty, or if found guilty, proved insolvent; and the act of the last session repealed that of 1820, so far as respects the counties of Lincoln, Haywood, and a few others.

The 3d section of the Bill of Rights says, "that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments, or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services;" and in section 12th, "that no freeman ought to be in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land." I would now ask, why the officers of the other counties in this state (besides those mentioned in the act) should be entitled to separate emoluments for their public services, which are taken away from the officers of the counties mentioned in the said repealing act of last session? or why should the officers of a few counties be deprived of fees due to them, by a partial act and not by the law of the land, as declared in our Bill of Rights?

The act of 1797 directs the payment of fees to Jailors, Sheriffs and Clerks of the Superior Courts, and shows how their claims are to be authenticated, in order to be paid by the state; also, what fees they shall be entitled to in state prosecutions, but the amount of which fees was altered and reduced by the act of 1806. By act of 1809, it is directed that all fines, forfeitures, amercements, and tax fees on suits and attorneys' licences, as well in the Superior as County Courts, should be accounted for and paid over to the County Trustees, for the purpose of defraying the costs of state prosecutions; and that the several counties in this state shall pay the costs and charges of such, which the state was then liable to pay, &c.

The act of 1797 was founded upon the principles of justice, to wit: that every man should be paid for his labor; and that when officers could not get their fees from the defendants, either by reason of their being acquitted or proving insolvent, in such cases, the state (which was the plaintiff,) should be liable to pay them, and had provided a fund from which these fees should be paid; and when, by the act of 1809, the several counties were made liable for the costs of prosecution for offences committed within the same, for which the state was before liable, the said funds, which were provided for the payment thereof by the state, were transferred to the several counties.

The repealing act, as above alluded to, as regards Lincoln county, is founded in error, as it states that, "whereas the operation of the above recited act (viz. the act of 1820) is found to be extremely injurious in many of the counties in this state, inasmuch as the claims allowed under the said act have exhausted a great portion of the *taxes raised* for beneficial purposes," &c. The fact, as regards Lincoln county, is, that large sums of money have been paid to the County Trustee, out of the fund raised by taxes on suits, fines, &c. over and above what discharged the fees of these officers, and not one cent paid out of the tax laid on the citizens for the payment of other county contingencies.

Upon a comparison of fees allowed to officers in this state, with those allowed in other states, it will be found that in no state in the Union are officers worse paid. The Constables and Clerks of the Superior Courts receive no fees for *extra official services*, but alone the fees allowed by acts of Assembly, to be recovered either from plaintiffs or defendants; and these officers are compelled by law to do such services, and have no choice left to them. The Clerk of the Superior Court in this county, frequently does service for the state to the amount of $150 or $200 per annum, for which he has no way of getting pay, except from the fund arising from tax fees, fines, &c. which, if taken from him, as intended by act of last session, it would operate as a tax upon his office to that amount, over and above that of any other citizen of the county, and active Constables, frequently, to a considerable amount.

I understand that some of you have assumed much credit in your management, in taking these fees from the officers, inasmuch as it has saved so much money to the county, which needed it more; you might, with the same propriety, have required that some of your wealthy neighbors, who could spare it, should pay $150 or $200 annually to the County Trustee, as the balance of their income would be sufficient for them; or that each of you should have paid to him one third part of your per diem wages, as members, as the balance would have been sufficient to indemnify you, and which would assist to relieve the people from payment of taxes, and have shown your impartial and disinterested benevolence. If it should be considered, that any of those officers' fees are too high, let them be regulated by a general law of the state, or law of the land; but let not such injustice be done as to take away one third part of the fees of the officers of some counties, while those of the remaining counties receive the whole.—Clerks of the Superior Courts cannot more than support themselves, individually, by the fees of their offices; and if they should pursue no other employment, how could they support their families? And they are required to keep their offices in the respective county villages, during the recess of the courts; they must therefore either be employed in some mechanical employment, or in mercantile business, or otherwise keep their offices by deputies, which takes away considerable part of their profits. It would generally take a young man of middling talents, most of the years of his minority to qualify himself for this office; few of them, therefore, know any thing about any mechanical trade, or have funds wherewith to commence merchandizing. There is no doubt but a great many of the people are prejudiced against public officers, most of which prejudices have arisen and are fostered by designing demagogues, in their electioneering campaigns, and who feel themselves bound to redeem the pledges then given, although at the expense of their better judgment. The true genius of the constitution of North-Carolina is to place all the citizens of the state upon an equality, and that any exclusive emoluments should only be given in consideration of public services, and that, indiscriminately to all; and it never was intended that such emoluments should be given to a part, for such public services, and denied to others.

I am, &c.

A CITIZEN OF LINCOLN.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Bingham: I think you would do the public a favor by publishing the following.

A PARCEL OF SWINDLERS.

Three men have been going through this county, imposing on the citizens, (by palpable falsehoods) that they could learn them the art of cutting garments, of any description, in a few days. They succeeded in picking the pockets of a great many people. It was discovered the thing would not do, as numbers had their cloth spoiled; and they were about to be taken up for swindling, when they fled. I have good reason to think they are gone to the county of Mecklenburg; and I have no doubt there are a number of others out on the same business.

A FRIEND TO HONEST INDUSTRY.

Lincoln County, Sept. 22, 1827.

DIED,

In this county, on the 14th ult. Mr. William Black, about 42 years of age.

☞POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C. October 1, 1827.

Attention Artillerists!

YOU are ordered to parade at the Court-House, on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full Winter Uniform, for the purpose of drill.

Also, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the same place, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridge, for Regimental Review and Inspection.

By order,

B. W. TAYLOR, *Ord'ly. Sergt.*

1w

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

House & Lot for Sale.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my valuable House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, where I now live. It is the most pleasant situation in the village for a private family; and being in the most business section of the town, is an excellent stand for a Lawyer, Merchant, or Mechanic, as there is a good store house on the lot, which can be made to suit either.

I will give a bargain, for cash, or I will give a credit of three years, with interest from the time I give possession, which will be between now and the 1st day of January next. Price of the property will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, on application to me.

SAM'L. McCOMB.

Sept. 25, 1827.—6t55

Regimental Orders.

THE 68th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia is hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 10th of October next, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection, review and exercise.

All the commissioned officers of the Regiment, and 1st and 2d Sergeants of companies, are required to attend the drill the day preceding the review.

JNO. H. DAVIDSON, *Col.*

3t51

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE DESERTED HOUSE.

Gloom is upon thy lonely hearth,
O silent House! once fill'd with mirth;
Sorrow is in the breezy sound
Of thy tall poplars whispering round.

The shadow of departed hours
Hangs dim upon thine early flowers;
Even in thy sunshine seems to brood
Something more deep than solitude.

Fair art thou, fair to stranger's gaze,
Mine own sweet home of other days!
My children's birth-place!—yet for me
It is too much to look on thee!

Too much! for all about thee spread,
I feel the memory of the dead,
And almost linger for the feet
That never more my step shall meet.

The looks, the smiles,—all vanish'd now,
Follow me where thy roses blow;
The echoes of kind household words
Are with me midst thy singing-birds.

Till my heart dies, it dies away
In yearnings for what might not stay;
For love which ne'er deceived my trust,
For all which went with "dust to dust!"

What now is left me, but to raise
From thee, lorn spot! my spirit's gaze,
To lift through tears my straining eye
Up to my Father's House on high?

Oh! many are the mansions there,*
But not in one hath grief a share!
No haunting shades from things gone by
May there o'ersweep th' unchanging sky.

And they are there, whose long-loved mien
In earthly home no more is seen;
Whose places, where they smiling sate,
Are left unto us desolate.

We miss them when the board is spread,
We miss them when the prayer is said;
Upon our dreams their dying eyes
In still and mournful fondness rise.

But they are where these longings vain
Trouble no more the heart and brain;
The Sadness of this aching love
Dims not our Father's House above.

Ye are at rest, and I in tears,†
Ye dwellers of immortal spheres!
Under the poplar boughs I stand,
And mourn the broken household band.

But by your life of lowly faith,
And by your joyful hope in death,
Guide me till on some brighter shore,
The sever'd wreath is bound once more.

Holy ye were, and good, and true!
No change can cloud my thoughts of you.
Guide me like you to live and die,
And reach my Father's House on high!

F. H.

*"In my Father's house are many mansions."—St. John, chap. xiv.

† From an ancient Hebrew dirge—"Mourn for the mourner, and not for the dead; for he is at rest, and we in tears."

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

POLITICAL ECONOMY vs. MATRIMONY.

Extract from an article on *M'Culloch's Political Economy*, in the last North American Review.

"It is a fundamental tenet in the doctrines of this new school, that the wages paid to a labourer are naturally the smallest sum which will enable him to support himself, and a family large enough to keep the supply of labor already in the market at the same point.

"The liberal exhortation to live well and spend all his wages, which is addressed to the labourer by Mr. M'Culloch in the first instance, is, as we have said, naturally dictated by his theory on the subject of wages. The system furnishes, however, an additional motive of a different kind for giving this advice; and if we look a little more nearly into the matter, we shall perhaps be able to account for, though not to reconcile, the inconsistency alluded to above. Mr. M'Culloch exhorts the labourer to live well, evidently for the purpose of preventing him from marrying, and having carried this point, he then exhorts him to live poorly, and economize, in order to prevent him from becoming a burden upon the community, when disabled by old age or accident. Marriage and the poor laws are, as is well known, the two great bugbears of the new economical school. Our ancestors, simple souls, thought it a vastly fine thing to promote marriage; but like the man in Moliere, who had reformed the position of the great vital organs, *Nous avons change tout cela.* Our readers are not so ignorant as to require to be told, that it is considered at present the greatest object of political economy to bring about a state of things, in which there shall be fewest possible marriages, and to each marriage the fewest possible children. Since the publication of the work of Mr. Malthus, the sages and statesmen of the mother country are continually beset with the apprehension of being eaten out of house and home by a hungry population, which, as they say, is pressing hard every where against the limits of the means of subsistence. In vain you tell them that there is no appearance that the earth, or any part of it, is, or ever was, or will be overpeopled; that if we cast a glance over the surface of the globe, from Kamtschatka westerly till we come back again to the other side of Behring's straits, we find nothing but immense tracts of uncultivated land, with the exception of some half dozen small spots, which are precisely those where provisions are most abundant; that the population of the earth is not greater than it was two or three thousand years ago, and will probably not be greater two or three thousand years hence than it is now. All this gives them no satisfaction, and they still insist, that the earth and every part of it, has always been, is, and always will be, by a necessary result of the laws of nature, incumbered with an excess of inhabitants; and that every new marriage, and every birth occasioned by such marriage, has the effect of making bad worse. Under the influence of these terrors, they are constantly exerting their eloquence to discourage the people from marrying. To the high classes they hold out the prospects of easier circumstances, greater consideration, and a more rapid progress in the career of professional or political advancement, which, they say, are among the advantages of celibacy. They quote with approbation the opinion of a gallant Scotch general, who in his youth abandoned his mistress to go to the wars and acquire military glory;

'Ambition, I said, would soon cure me of love,'

and they remember to forget to add the recantation in the same song;

'Ah, what had my youth with ambition to do?
Why left I Aminta? why broke I my vow?'

"To the laboring classes who have no pretensions to political advancement or military glory, they offer the solid attractions of a heartier and more substantial diet. When the Hercules of humble life is to make his choice, they paint to him vice and poverty in the form of a young wife and a dish of potatoes, while virtue and success are depicted under the seducing image of celibacy, and a smoking beef steak properly garnished with bread and porter. 'Beware what you do,' they say; 'the moment is critical. If you marry young, you will inevitably have more children than you will be able to maintain, your wages will not support you as you have been accustomed to live, and you will be compelled to drag out a miserable existence on poor potatoe diet; while if you will consent to live single, you may revel all you life on beef and beer.' Thus placed, like the long eared animal, between his two bundles of hay, our labourer, we will suppose, in a hungry moment, decides for celibacy, bids adieu to fair eyes and tempting looks, and fixes his gaze resolutely on the air drawn vision of the steak. But now comes the hardest part of the case. No sooner has the disinterested and liberal monitor carried this point, than the scene shifts at once. He flourishes his pen, more potent than the wand of the famous Dr. Snatchaway, sometime court physician of the island of Barataria, and lo! the pretty young wife disappears, the steak goes off in its own smoke, and our prudent laborer, recovering from his day dreams, finds himself clinging as before to the fatal precipice, with a lonely potatoe before him, and the gulf of starvation yawning under his feet. After exercising every species of moral restraint and prudence—After sacrificing his future spouse to a mess of pottage, and then the mess of pottage to the hopes of a provision for old age or accident, he sees himself fixed precisely in the worst position in which he ever could have been placed, without exercising any prudence at all—no provision for old age—no food for life but potatoes—and not even the satisfaction of eating these in company.—'Poor moralist,' as we may well address him with the poet,

Poor moralist! and what art thou?
A solitary fly!
Thy joys no glittering female meets,
Thou hast no hive of hoarded sweets,
No painted plumage to display;
On hasty wings thy youth is flown,
Thy sun is set—thy spring is gone.

John II. King of Portugal, was begged one day by a gentleman named Ruy Souze, who was greatly oppressed with debt, to have the condescension to speak to him in the streets.—His Majesty agreed, and going out with Souze, conversed with him for some time, and asked him if that honor was sufficient. Souze thanked his Majesty, and replied that it was. Next morning a merchant, who did not doubt of Souze's being in great favor, lent him six thousand crowns, of which he at that time stood in the greatest need.

Heathen Mythology.—The mythology of Greece and Rome is the most contemptible creation of man. In its gross, ferocious and brutal part, it most resembles the Icelandic Edda; what claim it has to elegance and taste, as in the fiction of Venus and Cupid, appears to be derived from the licentiousness of the Syrian goddess, or in the animation which it gives to all nature, from a poetic imagination common to man in every age; and with the whole are incorporated the irregular and desultory actions of mere men of some early and rude age—altogether forming a most incongruous mass. Had it been permitted to Homer and Virgil to have adopted this machinery, at their discretion, and as a vehicle of dignified and elegant moral, it is to be presumed they would have moulded it to their purpose with more taste and judgment. But, obliged to receive it with all its absurdities and fooleries, and grossness, its character in the appeal to true taste, appears to be, that it disgraces their own poems; presents an immorality beyond the utmost licentiousness of man, debilitates the human story, and takes the human agent out of the field of human sympathy, by placing him under the direction and control of a more powerful, but more capricious and immoral agency—Profligate gods and goddesses.

BREAD.

Bread has been very aptly called the *staff of life.* But in order that it may prove a staff substantial and pleasant, and not a "broken reed," it is necessary that it should be good—i. e. *light* and *sweet.*

In order to make good bread, barm or yeast, of a good quality, should be combined in due proportion with good flour. This being premised, the grand secret and mystery of having the bread come out of the oven delicious, inviting and nutritive, is the exact point of time of *putting it in.* While in the dough, it will naturally run into several sorts of fermentation, the first of which is the *saccharine* or that which produces sugar; the next is the *vinous*, the third, the *acetous*, &c. If the dough be formed into loaves, and thrown into the oven before the first fermentation, the bread will turn out *heavy*, and whoever eats it may lay his account with having the night-mare, and twenty other "ills that flesh is heir to;" if it be kept from the oven till the second fermentation, it will prove to be light enough, but *tasteless*, and no better than the same quantity of chips; if it be delayed until the acetous fermentation, it comes out *sour*, and altogether uneatable. It is, then, during the first, or *sugar* fermentation, that it should be "cast into the oven;" it will then, after well baking, come forth *sweet*, and fit for the tooth and the stomach of a monarch—aye, and even of the "sovereign people."

The reason why bread will be heavy, if put into the oven too soon, is, that it wants the enlightening effect of the fixed air which is generated during fermentation. If taken at "the very nick of time," or during the saccharine fermentation, it will have all the requisite lightness, while the sweetness is confined in the loaves and ever ready to greet the taste of the thrice fortunate and happy eater. That it should be without sweetness, when allowed to run into the vinous fermentation, is not at all strange, when it is considered that the sugar has turned into wine, or rather *spirit*, and the spirit has evaporated during the process of baking. This sort of bread may be easily distinguished without tasting, by its loose, open appearance, the pores or cells being very large—whereas the genuine good bread is marked by finer pores, and a sort of delicate net-work of an uniform appearance. The reason why bread turns out sour, when allowed to attain the acetous or *vinegar* fermentation, is obvious to every one. This may be called the *hypocritical* bread, not only because it is *sour*, but because it is apt to assume the appearance of all the other kinds, and a reference to the senses, either of taste or smell, is necessary to inform you as to its real character.

Berkshire American.

Ubiquity of Junius.—During the zenith of the fame of Junius, and when all the world were in full cry to identify him, Garrick conceived an idea that he had discovered the person and in consequence wrote to Mr. Ramus, Page to the late King, to call at his house in the Adelphi. When he came, Garrick informed him, with profound caution, what he conceived essential to be communicated to his Majesty. On the ensuing day, Garrick received the following note:

'Sir—I admit your perspicuity in managing the affairs of the drama—but your attempts to discover me are vain and nugatory. I shall take leave of you now by assuring you that when I have done with real Monarchs, I shall begin with the mock Potentates, of which you shall form the head. Till then, adieu.

JUNIUS.'

Garrick was accustomed to relate this anecdote, with marks of astonishment and apprehension.

A Minister and his elders, at Montrose, Scotland, were some years ago engaging a man to act as parish sexton. Having heard the terms of agreement, he affected to be somewhat shy. As an inducement for Duncan to accept, he was told that he should have half-a-crown for digging each adult's grave. "Aweel," quoth he, "but will ye uphand me o'constaut wark, Sirs?" "God for bie!" was the reply.

An Irish drummer being employed to flog a deserter, the sufferer, as is usual in such cases, cried out "strike higher!" The drummer accordingly, to oblige the poor fellow, did as he was requested. But the man still continued to roar out in agony. "Devil burn your bellowing!" cried Paddy; "there is no pleasing of you, strike where I will."

A conscientious Banker says, If the use of Spirituous Liquors were to cease, the sins of the world would be reduced 90 per cent.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: If the following ideas are considered worthy of attention, you are at liberty to insert them in your Journal. Although they are hastily thrown together, they have been maturely considered for years past. Much more might be said on the subject and perhaps may, at some convenient season; but at present, my health will not admit a lengthy consideration.

Forty years ago our country was universally healthy. Physicians were scattered from 20 to 50 miles apart, and yet, without much difficulty, attended all the sick. But how are the times changed! —Fevers have become our annual visiters, and we look for sickness as we look for change of seasons. Why is it so? What causes may be assigned for this unhappy change? My present design is to point out some of the most prominent, and suggest to the public such methods of relief, which, if attended to, may, I humbly think, render our happy country as healthy as it ever has been. The first cause I shall mention, is old log houses in a state of decay. For a number of years I have observed, that those who dwell in such houses seldom escape the fever; and the reason is obvious,—the decaying wood generates miasm abundantly, to which they are exposed by night and by day; and the most of those old houses being badly ventilated, renders it so much the worse, as the air thus impregnated is the more confined immediately about them. Another cause is old fence rows. Every one knows what vast quantities of trash are collected about them by winds, rains, the growth of vegetable matter, &c. &c. Every farmer who would consult his health or his interest, would do well to re-set his fences every two or three years, and collect all the rotten vegetable matter and spread it for manure, and thereby prevent that continual decomposition in open air, which fills the atmosphere with noxious miasms. Or, if the manure is not thought worth collecting, it would consume but little time to remove the rails and burn the row, and then re-set. Another cause is large piles of wood hauled into yards and convenient places, for culinary purposes. This may be economy, but it is bad policy. Dead carcases left unburied about our farms, filthy hogsties, &c. &c. may justly be ranked among the causes of the disease. But the most prominent and ostensible of all causes is to be found in the state of our water courses and forests. The time has been, when our branches and creeks met no obstruction and the air had free circulation over all the country. Not so now. In consequence of our forests not being annually burnt as formerly, they have become perfect thickets; the air is obstructed in its circulation and in a manner stagnated; the earth is covered with leaves and other vegetable matter, which, throughout the summer, is continually in a state of putrescence and generating vast quantities of miasm, and thereby filling the atmosphere with the most deleterious cause of sickness. In addition to this, large quantities of leaves and trash are drifted by rains and winds into the branches, obstructing their free passage and forcing them to form new channels, while the old are filled with vegetable matter constantly decomposing and filling the air with death and destruction: and in addition to all this, as if we greedily coveted affliction, it has become customary, when clearing land or water courses, to fell all the timber we possibly can, into them, as a saving of labor—then the rotting of the wood and the stagnation of the water, in my humble opinion, produce more destructive effects than all our mill-ponds combined. Let these causes be removed, and let us return to our former simplicity of manners, diet, &c. &c. & I would not hesitate to hazard my reputation, that we may enjoy as much health, in proportion to the population, as we did 50 years ago. In removing the above causes, cannot our Legislature have some influence? Would it be unconstitutional to pass an act compelling every man to keep all water courses, through his own lands, clear of obstructions, or subject him to heavy penalties for his neglect? Would it not be right, by act of Assembly, to authorize and justify any and every man to fire his own lands, at all hazard, by giving his neighbors timous notice of his intentions? D. R. D.

N. B. When health returns, and opportunity serves, I may treat the subject more fully.

Moral.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

All religions that are not founded in a revelation from God may be likened to a world without a sun, or a dark night without scarcely a star twinkling. Without the knowledge of God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, which revelation alone teaches, man is a poor blind wretch—The child of doubt, uncertainty and despair. To him the garden of nature is a dreary waste.—Eternity an unknown, vast, unfathomable void, dark, and bleak, and cold—and not a ray of hope flashes on his gloomy soul. The Christian religion is a bright and glorious light, shining in a dark world, and the gospel from which it derives its chief glory hath brought life and immortality to light. When man became subject to sorrow, wretchedness, pain and death, and was driven out of a lost paradise to wander like the blasted Cain, through the dreary mazes of this vale of tears, the Great God had pity on his forlorn condition. He spake—Let there be light, and the Star of Bethlehem arose, its holy beaming thwarted his wildered path and the bow of hope and promise circled the gloomy skies cheered by his fainting spirits.—And now, thanks be to God! our holy religion spreads its radiant splendors from pole to pole; Heaven's own beacon, reared on high to save us from the dangers of these stormy seas, and point us to the port of endless bliss.

A NAME ABOVE EVERY NAME.

When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death bed, he did not know any of his friends or connexions. A minister with whom he had been well acquainted, visited him: and when conducted into his room he said, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said he did not know him.—Another friend came who had been equally well known, and accosted him in a similar manner—"Do you know *me*, Bishop Beveridge?"—"Who are you?" said he. Being told it was one of his intimate friends, he said he did not know him. His *wife* then came to his bed side, and asked him if he knew *her*,—"Who are you?" said he: Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know *her*.—"Well," said one, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Jesus Christ," said he, reviving, as if the name had upon him the influence of a charm, "Oh! yes, I have known him these forty years. Precious Saviour! HE IS MY ONLY HOPE."

REV. JOSEPH THAXTER.

This venerable clergyman, who died lately at Edgartown, Mass. aged 83, was Chaplain of Prescott's Regiment, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards of the other regiments in actual service four years succeeding that bloody engagement. He was one of the earliest, most active and most influential champions of the revolution; was understood to have assisted in planning the first movements of the "malcontents," and with all the ardor of youth, participated in the various conflicts which took place at that period. No warrior of the age of chivalry possessed a spirit more eagerly courting the dangers of the *melee*, or needed less its actual excitement to prompt to deeds of heroism. At the skirmish at Concord, when the Americans were marching up to attack the British, one of the commanding officers said to him, "Mr. Thaxter, had we not better *pray* before we engage?" "No, sir," said the brave young man, in his usual stern, and remarkably emphatic tone, "No sir, we'll *fight* first, and then pray," and he rode with the front column to the attack of the bridge, and behaved like a Bayard throughout the action. He continued for four years a chaplain in the army, at which period he resigned. Soon after, he accepted a call to the ministry at Edgartown, where he resided at the period of his death. Until within a few weeks, he continued to perform his clerical duties, in defiance of the tedious suffering he was doomed to encounter, ere his Master called him home.